

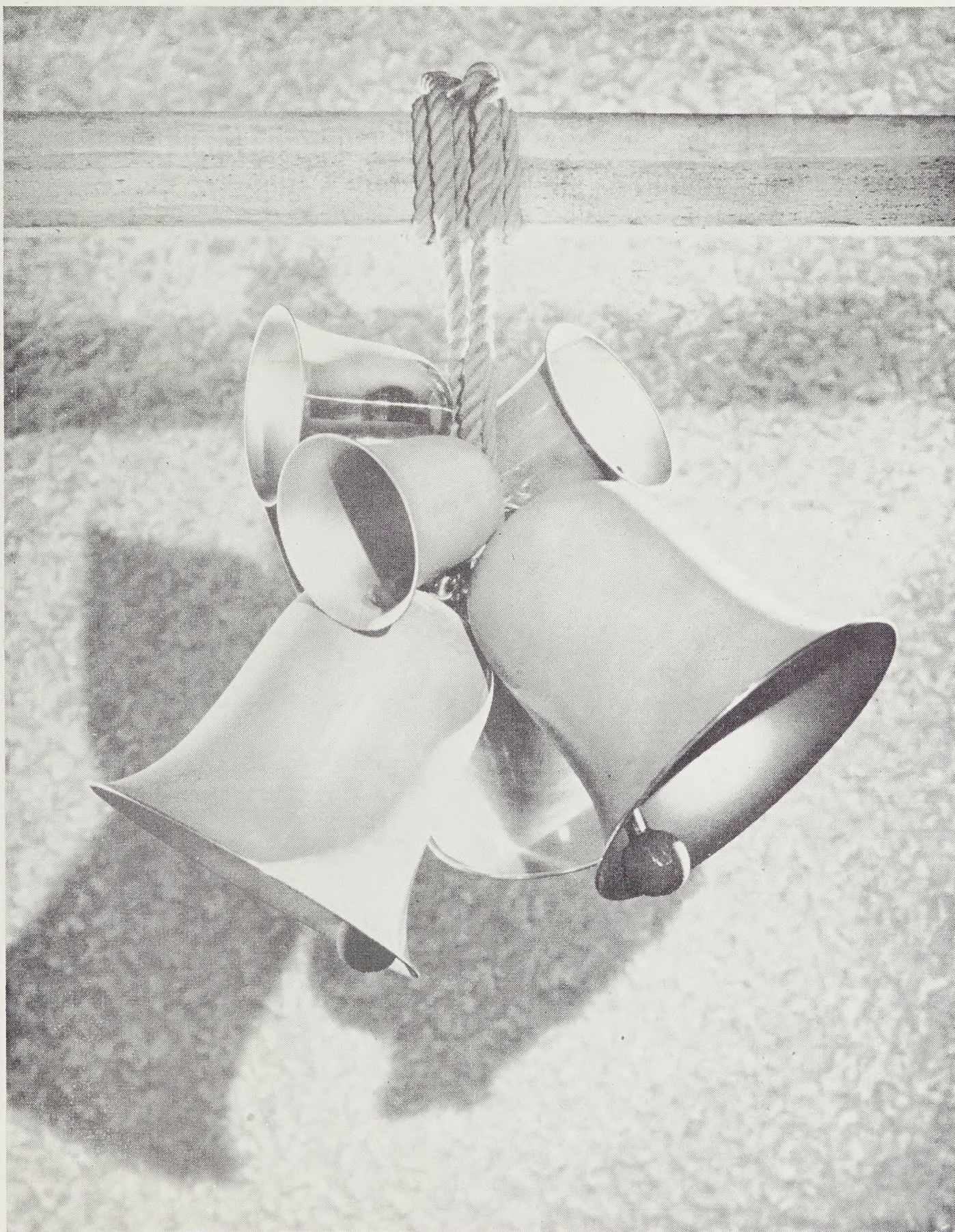
The Carolina Farmer

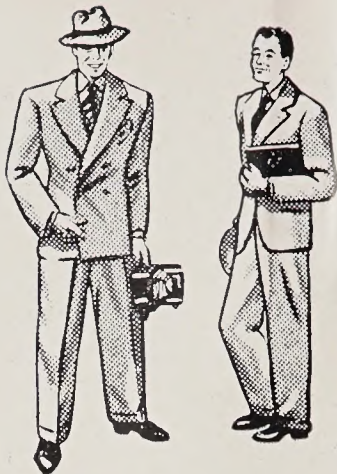
COVERING THE CAROLINAS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

VOLUME II

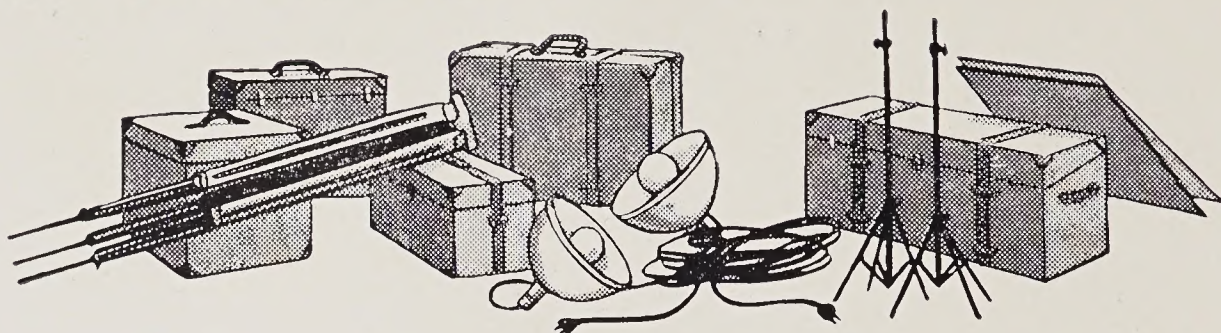
JANUARY, 1947

NUMBER 1

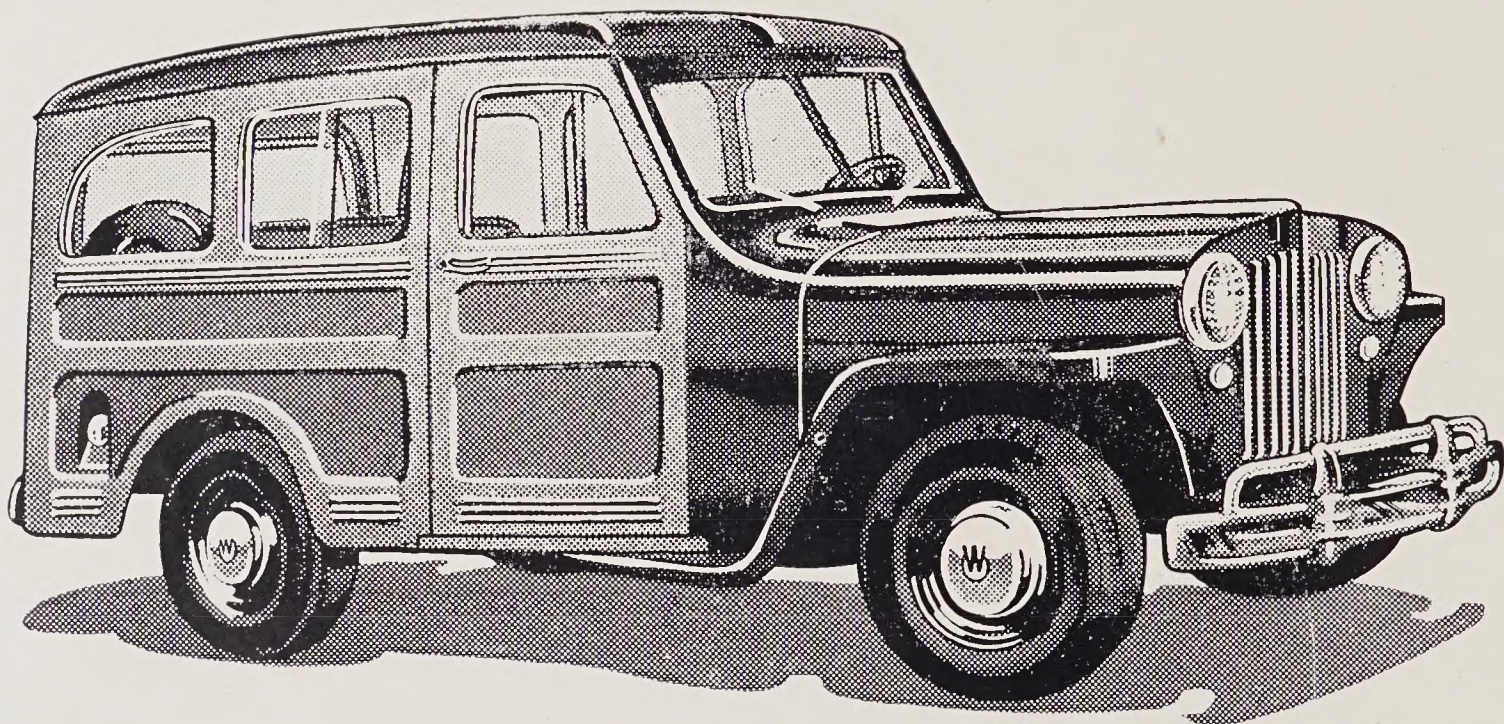




This is a Photographer and his assistant

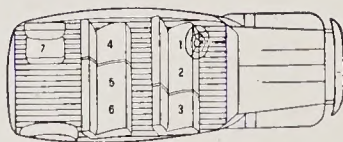


This is the Equipment he has to carry with him

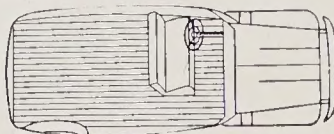


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THE Jeep
STATION WAGON



Above—Seven full-size seats for adults. Below—All seats removable except driver's, big load space.



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For **FARM** **TELEPHONES**

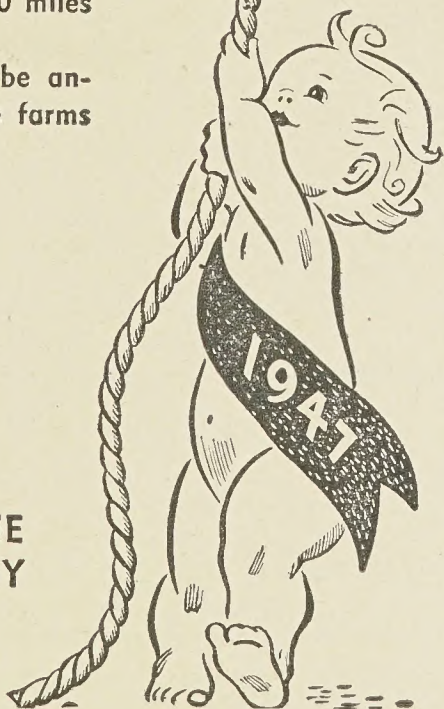
Southern Bell folks put in five times as many farm telephones during 1946 as in any previous year—more than 35,000 of them! And this record rate of installation will continue in 1947.

You'll understand the size of the job when you consider that last year we built 5,000 miles of rural line requiring more than 74,000 poles, and strung 55,000 miles of wire.

Yes, it's a big job, but there'll be another big crop of telephones on the farms of Dixie in 1947.



**SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**
INCORPORATED



Seed Bed Too Well Done Helps Weeds

The 200-year-old copy book maxim, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," may sometimes lead to doing some work too well to get the desired effect. Such an untoward result has come to some farmers who adopted the U. S. Department of Agriculture's new treatment for control of weeds in tobacco plant beds.

The method consists in treating the bed in the fall with calcium cyanamide and urea and then planting seed in it in the spring after working in fertilizer. This method, developed by scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, in cooperation with State Agricultural Experiment Stations, has been used only two seasons and some of the farmers have reported a great many weeds in spite of the precaution. "Now," says Dr. E. E. Clayton, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, "we find that preparing the seedbed too deep brings up viable weed seeds from below after the killing power of the chemicals has disappeared." Their tests showed that in the top inch the treatment killed 96 per cent of the weed seeds; in the next inch layer the kill was 95 per cent; in the third inch it was 82 per cent; and in the fifth inch it was only 59 per cent. The seeds down three inches or more below the surface do not sprout unless brought to the surface.

Deep preparation has long been considered one of the marks of good farming, but following the general rule in this case resulted in defeating the object of the treatment by bringing viable weed seeds near to the surface.

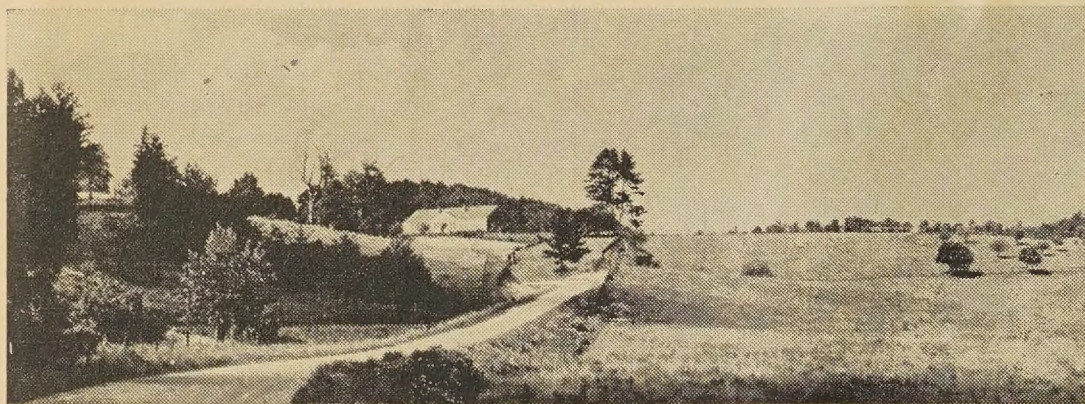
The Department recommends that in working the fertilizer into the plant beds, which is done in the spring, the ground be stirred to a depth of one to one and a half inches only. Much more than that gets into the zone of considerable numbers of live seeds. The tobacco seeds, being almost dust fine, are sown on the surface.

Announcement of Livestock Articles

The first of a series of twelve articles on livestock will appear in the February issue of **THE CAROLINA FARMER**, and monthly thereafter. These articles are being sponsored by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C., and were originally scheduled to have started with our January, 1947, issue. However, due to the research and necessary work involved in compiling data and material, such articles have been delayed in reaching the editor's desk.

The Carolina Farmer

Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea



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Volume Two

JANUARY, 1947

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OUR FRONT COVER

“Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New”

Engraving Courtesy North Carolina Christian Advocate

Kill Cotton Stalks As Soon As Possible

The boll weevil has done considerable damage to cotton in North Carolina this year, but the pest may be struck a body blow through stalk destruction before the weevil goes into winter quarters, says James T. Conner, Jr., Extension entomologist at State College.

Late maturing squares and bolls only furnish food for the boll weevil. The destruction of the stalks and hence of the weevil's food supply will send the pest into winter quarters in a weakened condition and there is less likelihood of his surviving the winter, says Conner.

The earlier the stalk destruction job is done, the better. In other words, the longer the time between destruction and the first killing frost, the fewer boll weevils there are likely to be next spring.

The stalks may be killed with a stalk cutter, a disc harrow, or a plow. “The thing to do is to get rid of the food supply of Mr. Boll Weevil just as quickly as possible,” says Conner. “There is plenty of evidence not only from North Carolina but also from other sections of the cotton belt that stalk destruction is the best method of fighting the weevil at this time.”

“The Farm Pork Supply”

It's “hog killing” time in North Carolina for some sections and in others that date is just around the corner.

Many folks are asking for assistance and information on cutting up the carcass, curing the meat, making sausage and head cheese, and about storing the cured meat.

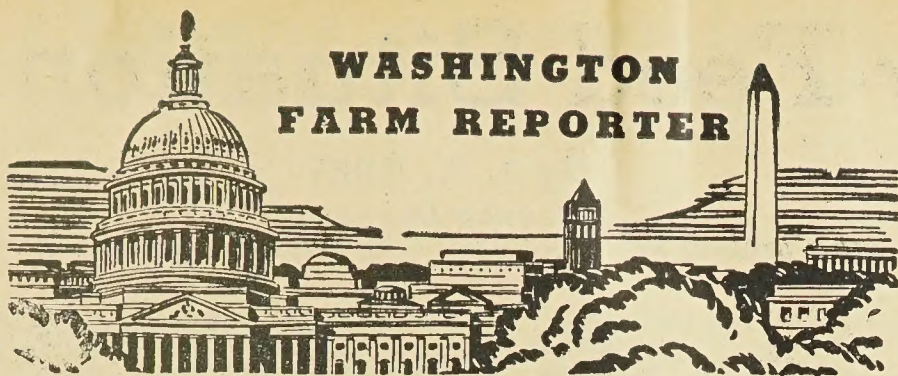
For the farmer that needs such information as that noted above, there is a timely publication that fits the bill. Just send a postcard to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh, and ask for Extension Circular No. 262, entitled “The Farm Pork Supply.”

This publication gives a list of equipment needed for butchering on the farm, how to butcher the hog and cut up the carcass, information on rendering lard, curing of the pork by dry curing or brine curing, and other such information. It is free for the asking.

The publication also contains ten photographs on how to cut up the hog. Better yet, farmers can attend one of the meat cutting demonstrations now being held in many counties.

At a recent short course for freezer locker people at State College, Dr. Dan Brady, in charge of meats research, gave a series of meat cutting demonstrations in which the freezer locker employees obtained much practical experience by actually cutting the meat under Brady's supervision.

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Plans for mobilizing the full research facilities of state, federal and private agencies in battle to prevent a recurrence of surpluses on farms and hunger in cities were drawn here recently at the three-day meeting of the National Advisory Committee for the Research and Marketing Act.

The 11-man committee, representing all phases of agriculture, reached agreement on major phases of research into improved production, processing and marketing. It was the first meeting of the committee provided for in the Hope-Flanagan Act and recently named by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson.

Anderson announced the appointment of E. A. "Woody" Meyer, present assistant director of PMA, to be in charge of developing plans and programs to be carried on under the act and for coordinating new research with existing work of the Department.

No announcement was made regarding funds for financing the program. It was understood, however that the Department has submitted a proposed budget to the Budget Bureau calling for an appropriation for the final months of this fiscal year as well as for the 1948 fiscal year beginning July 1.

The Act provides for a broad national program of research into basic laws and principles of agriculture and includes research and services in connection with problems of marketing, transportation and distribution of agricultural products.

Anderson said the designation of Meyer was to provide a means for "intensive preliminary development" of the program until the committee can give "further study to operations under the Act, and until authorized funds are appropriated."

Anderson, in a statement approved by the committee, said Meyer's function would be to contact all the agencies—federal, state and private—that are involved and to proceed as rapidly as possible with the setting up of commodity, functional and technical committees provided for in the Act.

"No final determination will be reached as to whether a separate marketing and utilization administration need be established until the next meeting of the Advisory Committee, but this will be continually studied," the statement said.

In the meantime, the statement said, the Secretary will "explore the existing procedures within the Department to see if an effective administration of the Act can be accomplished within the present administrative set-up of the Department of Agriculture."

The Committee recommended the setting up of a comprehensive group of commodity, technical and functional advisory committees with an over-all committee on utilization to be made up of chairmen of a number of the functional and commodity committees.

Commodity committees were recommended for livestock, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, vegetables, potatoes, nuts, grains, feeds and seeds, rice, dried beans and peas, cotton, wool, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed, and other such special commodities as may be required.

Functional committees, whose jurisdiction in their respective fields would include all agricultural committees, are to be appointed to advise on research into transportation, storage, packaging and foreign trade.

Dehydrofrozen Foods

Fruits and vegetables that are partially dehydrated, then quick frozen—"dehydrofrozen that is"—may be the next important development in food processing, say Department of Agriculture researchers at the Western Regional Laboratory in California.

Frozen food processors are watching the proceeding closely, because dehydrofreezing, as the process is called, holds the promise of reduced costs. The Federal Government also is more than casually interested because it has a brood of idle dehydration plants on its hands, out of production since the war's end.

Partial dehydration is accomplished in the drying tunnel where trays of food loaded are exposed to heated air. The food is then quickly frozen at sub-zero temperatures.

Researchers at the Western Regional Laboratory say there are kinks to smooth out before dehydrofreezing becomes a commercially practicable process. The amount of moisture reduction and the most favorable temperatures in the drying and freez-

ing processes vary with each food and must be carefully plotted. Maintaining uniform moisture content is another problem.

The USDA scientists declare that housewives will find it as easy to prepare the dehydrofrozen vegetables as ordinary quick-frozen foods. For example they say that peas and carrots can be popped into a pan of cold water, brought to a boil and by the time they're finished cooking they will have soaked up all the water removed in the dehydration process.

Sugar Refining Companies

Leading cane sugar refining companies are generally well fixed on coal supplies for the next several weeks, a recent check reveals. No interruption in the refining of sugar is anticipated for the balance of the year so far as fuel is concerned.

However some refinery officials believe that full distribution of sugar could be upset by shipping tangles which might cut off bags and other packaging material. Because sugar is an essential food and priority shipping ratings will be certain to include this commodity.

Cotton textile representatives are indirectly affected over the coal strike. The textile industry's immediate worry is on possible disruption of transportation of raw materials, rather than a shortage of coal supplies at the mills.

Textiles are less dependent on coal than any basic industry, but the plants would be crippled if raw cotton starch and dyestuffs were held up, or if finished products could not be transported.

Refined Essential Oils

Essential vegetable and mineral oils are being physically separated by a new refining process known as Solexol, which uses gas as a solvent to break down the oils in a half-dozen components. Among these components are: oils for food; fats for soap, fast-drying oils for paint—and vitamins.

Vegetables and organic oil refiners have already contracted for 5 plants to be built at a cost of over \$250,000 each to use the new method of refining. One of the features claimed for Solexol is the simplicity of method and low cost of processing, which is said to be not over 5 or 6 cents a gallon.

One of the claims made for Solexol is that it will be able to take the 17 million gallons of poor grade sardine oil produced annually in California and by taking out \$3.5 million worth of vitamins, leave 12 million gallons of oil, nearly equal to the more costly linseed oil, for paints.

The developers of the new process say that Solexol can handle cottonseed oil in one simple process—taking the color from the basic oil, removing fatty acids for soap making and leave a superior food oil.

The Dairy Feed Situation

By J. A. AREY

Extension Dairyman

North Carolina State College of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

EACH year for a number of years dairying in this state has been growing beyond our feed production. In fact, for the past thirty years this has been the case. The urgent demand for milk during these years and particularly during the war years has brought about this expansion, in spite of the fact that our feed production has lagged behind. If we did not have the feed growing land available, this would be a serious and insurmountable situation. However, we have the available land to grow all the feed needed to feed all the livestock now in the state and much more, if we would only use to the best advantage the available acres to produce pasture, hay, silage crops and grain. The recent demand for a large amount of grain to be exported to hungry nations has temporarily added to the scarcity of grains for dairy feeding. This makes it more necessary than ever that we emphasize the production of more of our needed feed nutrients through pasture, silage and hay, things that cannot be utilized other than through livestock.

Economical dairy feeding practice requires that about 70% of the feed nutrients required be derived from roughages, grazing, hay and silage. If this is to be accomplished, it will be necessary that our acreage of both permanent and temporary pasture be increased and that many of the present acres of permanent pasture be improved by seeding and fertilization. The present scarcity of grain will not be too serious a handicap to North Carolina dairymen, provided they will grow the roughage that is needed. Our dairymen, as a whole, are inclined to feed too much grain, with relation to the quantity and quality of roughage provided.

The present indications are that grain feed will be scarce for at least another year. The dairymen should exert every effort to get in an ample acreage of temporary grazing crops this fall, put up all the silage needed together with all the legume hay possible.

Pasture

An abundant supply of good pasture, including both permanent and temporary, is the most effective means of conserving protein, otherwise required in the grain ration during the grazing season. The period of good grazing can be materially lengthened



by supplementing the permanent pasture with annual crops such as Sudan grass, Pearl Millet, soybeans and lespedeza for summer grazing, and a mixture of cereals for late fall and early spring grazing. When cows are on good pasture, a grain mixture containing 16% protein is sufficient. When the pasture is only fair in quality the protein content of the grain ration should be increased to 20%. At least one-half and up to two-thirds of the protein requirements of dairy cows can be furnished by providing the herd with ample grazing of good quality.

All pastures should be grazed within reason and permanent pastures should be kept clipped to control weeds and maintain maximum yield and high protein content.

Hay

Faced with an acute shortage of protein feeds for this winter, it is very important that the hay crop be harvested this summer so as to conserve as much of its protein content as possible.

During the off-grazing season much of the protein requirement of the dairy herd can be secured through good quality hay, preferably legume hay. Much hay is of poor quality due to too late cutting and improper curing.

Alfalfa hay, for example, will produce more milk per acre when it is

cut in the initial-bloom stage than if cut in the full-bloom stage. This is generally true of other legume hays, with the exception of red clover and soybeans. Red clover will produce more crude protein per acre when cut at the half-bloom stage, and soybeans when cut about the time the pods are formed and the seed still small.

All hay should be cured so as to preserve the fine stems and leaves, since these contain 70% of all the feeding value of cured legume hay. In so curing, the green color will also be preserved, and this is highly desirable. Green colored hay, other things being equal, is better hay.

Silage

An acre of corn, or other silage crops, fed to dairy cows as silage, will produce more milk than in any other way it can be fed. That alone should induce all farmers who milk ten or more cows to produce an abundance of good silage. To secure the highest protein content and at the same time have a good quality silage, corn should be cut for silage in the late dough stage, when the grains are denting. Sweet sorghums should be cut in the hard dough stage, when the seed heads are almost mature. Cereal and legume crops should be cut for silage at or slightly past the good hay stage.

(Continued on Page 13)

Dairy Farming for Profit

By PAUL H. SHOAF

THESE are sound reasons why dairying is gathering momentum as one of the principal farm industries in North Carolina. Yet many individual farmers, following the routine of past years, without having investigated other sources of farm income, have so far failed to realize the profit possibilities in maintenance of a dairy herd.

Let us look for a minute at some of the broader aspects of the national picture where dairying is concerned, a picture that has been well and accurately laid out for us recently by the new Milk Industry Foundation survey.

Statistics are often boring, and I will digress here only to give you some of the broad conclusions reached in appraising the dairying situation nationally, although all conclusions can be supported by exhaustive specific data as contained in the charts and figures of the Foundation survey, for those who are interested in a detailed study of the facts.

Like everyone else, the farmer in the final analysis is interested in deciding in what his capital and labor should be invested to bring to him the largest cash income. With respect to the national picture in 1946, milk as a source of cash farm income brought in a total of 14 per cent of all the cash farm income from all sources. More of the farm dollar came from milk in 1946 than from hogs. Milk returned in 1946 twice the cash income returned by either wheat or eggs, and approximately three times that returned by either cotton or tobacco.

Those are some of the broad facts turned up, each supported by specific data assembled through exhaustive investigation, in the national survey.

One out of every 15 families in the United States, the survey shows, is dependent for a livelihood on milk, which is produced by more than 26 million cows on the nation's 5,877,000 farms.

To bring our thinking with regard to dairying from the national to the State level, let us consider the fact that conditions generally are shown by recent survey activity to be extremely favorable in North Carolina for successful dairying operations. We have in North Carolina 381,000 cows producing \$27,254,000 in cash farm income for dairy farmers.

Here is a fact that should interest every North Carolina farmer, both

those who have never entered the highly profitable field of dairying, and those who are in it and are considering whether to enlarge and improve their herds. North Carolina has a milk demand which is more than twice as large as can be supplied from existent sources. This means, naturally, that much of our milk supply comes from other states, whose farmers are reaping rich rewards from a dairying market which our own farmers could supply at equal profit to themselves.

North Carolina farmers not engaged in dairying should take a good, long, hard, careful look at this industry which distributes nationally more than 50 million quarts of fresh milk and cream daily through stores and home deliveries (not taking into account other processed dairy products).

From the standpoint of the indi-

vidual farmer, he should ask himself this question: Am I passing up an opportunity by continuing to devote all my time and attention to the raising of small grain and other non-dairy farm products? How does my cash income from my labor and my investment compare, on a dollar for dollar result basis, with the cash income of the farmer who has a dairy herd?

It is my belief—a belief based on known facts and figures—that farmers who stop to ask themselves this question, and who will take the time and trouble to secure for themselves upon their own investigation the correct answer will find beyond the shadow of a doubt that by foregoing dairying operations they have been overlooking a major cash income possibility.

Viewing the situation collectively on a statewide basis, it is my belief—again a belief that arises from the

(Continued on Page 12)



PROFIT or loss in sweet potato production depends upon yields and size of the roots. Oversized (jumbos) and under-sized roots are culls and are considered unmarketable. Investigations by Schermerhorn (New Jersey), Zimmerley (Virginia), Geise (Maryland), and other scientific workers have developed the fact that a fertilizer relatively low in nitrogen and high in potash will produce the chunky type of sweet potato desired by the markets and consumers.

To obtain a short, chunky potato the root must increase in diameter faster than in length. The chunky shape is directly due to rapid formation of new storage cells in the root. These cells will not develop rapidly without adequate amounts of potash.

Soils and Fertilizers

Contrary to some beliefs, the type of soil, whether light or heavy, has little if any effect on the length and thickness of sweet potatoes. The crop in general is grown on light soils. These soils produce maximum returns when the fertilizer applied is relatively high in potash.

As a result of nine years' experimental work at Onley, Va., on a light soil, Zimmerley suggests a 1-1-5 NPK ratio. In this experiment the plots receiving a 3-3-15 fertilizer gave the best returns, which led to the recommendation of 30 lbs. of nitrogen, 30 lbs. of phosphorus, and 150 lbs. of potash per acre.

Potash Improves Quality

Fertilizer low in nitrogen and potash but high in phosphorus produced the greatest per cent of culls. Soils fairly well supplied with nitrogen produced a large percentage of jumbos when treated with only moderate amounts of nitrogen. Excess nitrogen promotes excessive vine growth and a consequent decrease in root formation, develops over-sized potatoes, delays maturity, and produces veiny roots and many "strings."

The largest yields and smallest percentage of culls were produced on fields that received the highest percentage of potash.

Potash Increases Yields

These results with high potash have been general with several widely separated investigations. Geise found that responses from potash were greater than from nitrogen and/or phosphorus. A 2-8-10 mixture produced an increase of nearly 40 bushels over a 3-8-3 analysis, while a 3-8-10 gave an increase of 23 bushels over a 3-8-8 mixture. Schermerhorn noted an increase of 34 bushels per acre when the potash was increased from 4 to 8 per cent

Potash produces high yields of "chunks," improves quality, increases resistance to diseases, and increases profits. It is the most essential plant-food element in sweet potato fertilizers.

and an increase of nearly 100 bushels per acre when an 8 per cent potash mixture was compared to one with no potash.

Growers on the DelMarVa Peninsula have found that high-potash mixtures produce not only larger yields but fewer jumbos and strings. G. L. Huston, Wicomico County, Maryland, compared the 2-8-10 analysis, commonly used by growers, to a 4-4-20 analysis, as recommended by Zimmerley. The results showed that 1,000 lbs. of a 4-4-20 produced 42 bushels more per acre than did 2,000 lbs. of a 2-8-10. Not only was the yield increased by the use of the 4-4-20 but the roots were more uniform in size and shape and the cost of the fertilizer was \$13.50 less per acre.

Applying Fertilizers

Sweet potato plants are very sensitive and easily injured if fertilizers come in contact with the roots. For that reason the majority of growers apply the fertilizer in either two or three operations. Some is used under the plants, to be followed by one or two side-dressings. In other cases no fertilizer is applied under the plants, but all is applied as two or even three side-dressings.

When fertilizers are applied as side-dressings, it is necessary that the foliage

be dry so that there will be no burning. Many growers attach evergreen boughs or burlap to the fertilizer distributor to brush the fertilizer from the foliage.

Recommendations

In sections of New Jersey, the growers apply 400-500 lbs. of muriate of potash in the fall or early winter. In addition they apply from 800-1,200 lbs. of 2-8-10 or 3-8-10 per acre at the regular time for fertilizing the crop. On the DelMarVa Peninsula, growers use from 1,000-1,500 lbs. of 2-8-10, 3-8-10, or 3-8-15 per acre.

Results of experiment stations and successful growers in the most important producing states in the South indicate that the 3-8-8, 4-8-8, 3-8-10, 3-3-15, and 3-8-15 analyses give best returns on sweet potatoes. From 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre is the usual application. In states where these grades are not available, either a 4-10-7 or 5-7-7 at the same rate is used.

Fertility in Autumn Leaves

"Through fallen leaves, Nature has provided for a fertile forest floor," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a mimeographed leaflet on autumn leaves prepared by the Forest Service. This tells some of the bad effects of even small fires in woodlands in destroying and wasting fertility. Similar wastes occur, says the Department, when the town or city dweller burns autumn leaves instead of using them as mulching material or as a source of compost that can be used either as an organic fertilizer and soil conditioner to be spaded into the soil, or when well rotted as topdressing for lawns and gardens.

"Although the food prepared in the cell cavities of the leaves is returned to the tree in the fall, mineral substances with which the walls of the cells have become impregnated during the summer months are retained," says the leaflet. "Therefore, fallen leaves contain relatively large amounts of valuable elements such as nitrogen and phosphorus, which were originally a part of the soil. Decomposition of the leaves enriches the top layers of the soil by returning the elements borrowed by the tree, and at the same time provides for an accumulation of humus. However, if fires are allowed to run through the forest and the leaves are burned, the most valuable of the fertilizer elements are changed by the heat into gases and escape into the air. Forests which are burned over regularly soon lose their soil fertility, even though no apparent damage is done to the standing timber."

U. S. STANDARD GRADES FOR SWEET POTATOES

U. S. Fancy—Each sweet potato shall be not less than 2 inches in diameter, shall not exceed 6 inches in length, and shall weigh not less than 5 ounces or more than 16 ounces.

U. S. Extra No. 1—Unless otherwise specified, each sweet potato shall be not less than 1¾ inches in diameter. In no case shall the sweet potato exceed 8 inches in length or weigh less than 4 ounces or more than 16 ounces.

U. S. No. 1—Unless otherwise specified, each sweet potato shall be not less than 1¾ inches in diameter, shall not exceed 10 inches in length and shall weigh not less than 3 ounces. In no case shall the weight exceed 24 ounces.

New Tobacco Harvester

by
J. E. NICHOLSON

SOMETHING new in farm implements and a glance into the future of tobacco farming in Eastern North Carolina can be seen at the plant of the Scott Manufacturing Company in Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Alton and O. W. Scott have pioneered in the development of a self-propelled tobacco harvester that, with a looping device invented by E. W. Davis, and a four-man crew, is capable of harvesting ten acres or two full barns of the golden leaf in a

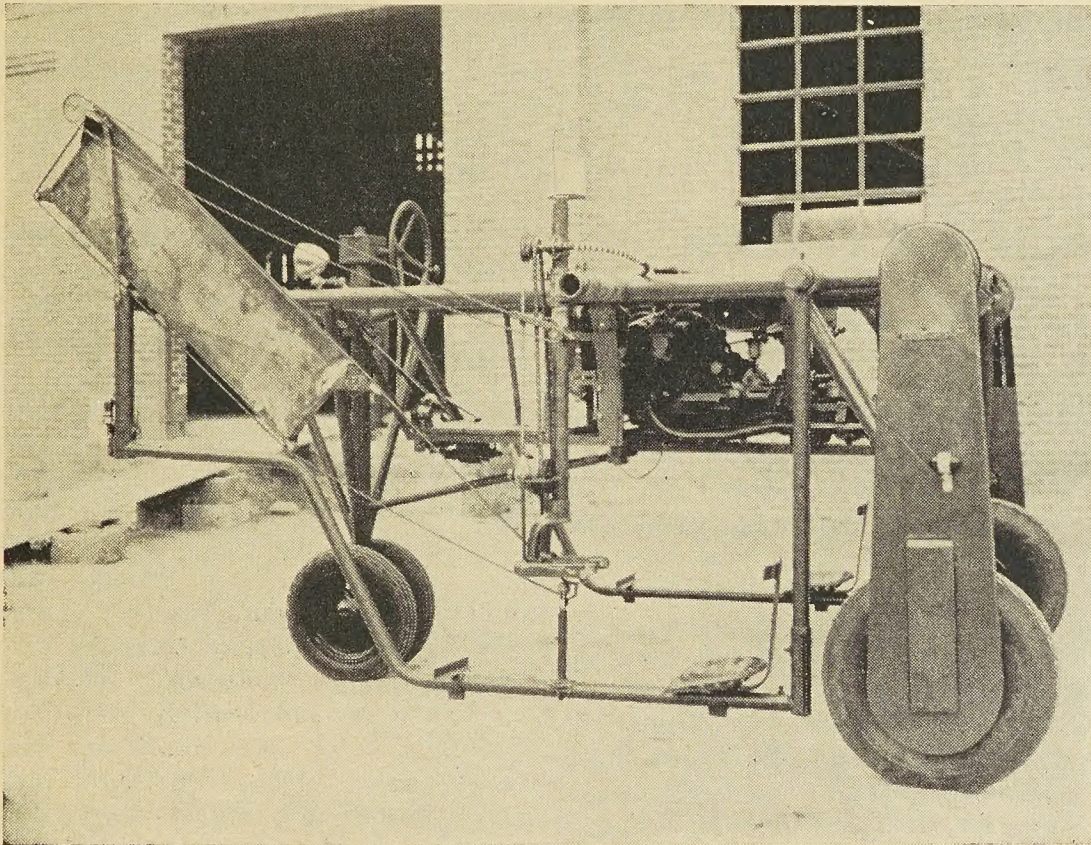
day. The four-man crew consists of a driver, two croppers who sit on the tractor seats on either side of the harvester (see photograph), and a helper who arranges and cares for the sticks of tobacco when they are ready for the barn. The croppers gather the tobacco as the harvester moves between the rows and arranges it in "hands." The tobacco is then placed on an endless chain where it is automatically tied by the looping device and attached to the stick. The sticks are removed by the driver and

placed in a space provided, from which they are taken to the barn by the helper. The new harvester may appear "odd looking" as it goes about its task, but it has already proven that it can do the job it was intended for, as well as many other chores on the farm.

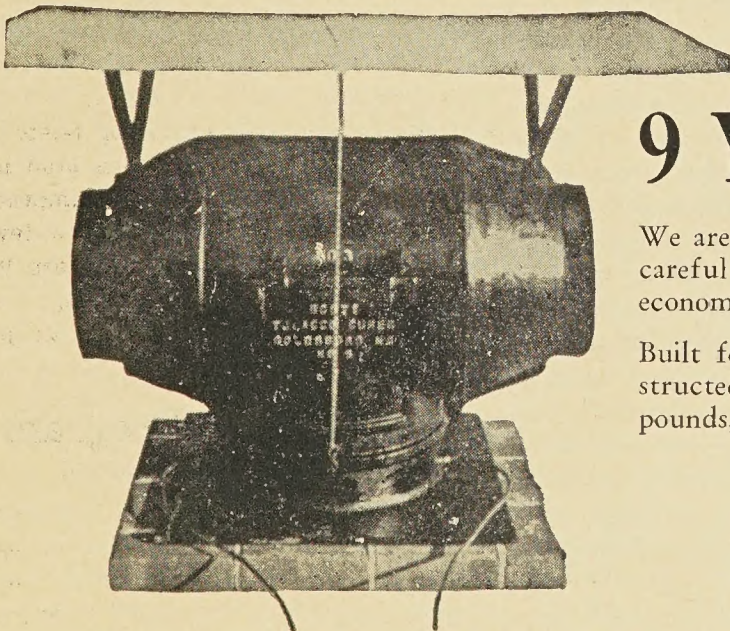
The harvester is so constructed that a few simple adjustments will allow the frame to be lowered, thereby making it possible to do any job on the farm usually done by a medium size tractor. Thus converted, the harvester can be used for spraying, logging, dusting, cultivating and transplanting as well as many other jobs on the farm.

It was only natural that in developing this new machine, the Scott brothers would carefully select a motor that had already proven its ability for power and trouble-free service. The same motor that powers the civilian Jeep was selected after consideration because of the abundance of power and compact size. In trial runs this rugged little engine has lived up to all expectations.

The Scott Manufacturing Company plant has been the center of much excitement over the development of this new and revolutionary machine, and many inquiries have been received from interested tobacco farmers. Several large companies have offered to be sales agents. It is too early to decide on a price for the machine, as it is not yet in full production, but according to Mr. Alton Scott, it will be priced about the same as a medium sized tractor of the same power.



The New Scott Tobacco Harvester



Scott Tobacco Curer

9 Years of Proven Success

We are entering our ninth year of progress in curing tobacco. With our careful designing, it has proven to be one of the best, as well as the most economical, gravity feed, surface type oil burners on the market.

Built for years of service, we have a new improvised design. It is constructed of heavy cast iron 3/8" thick, weighing approximately 315 pounds, and absolutely fire-proof.

We still have some territory open for dealers.

Write—Wire—or Phone to
SCOTT MFG. CO.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Grange Gleanings...

Grange Platform for Agriculture

These basic principles, the Grange believes, constitute a practical guide for the Nation during the strenuous period of readjustment that lies ahead. This platform, which was adopted by the delegates to the Eightieth Annual Convention of the National Grange, held in Portland, Oregon, in November, is recommended as a stabilizer for agriculture, as well as for the Nation as a whole.

1. Conservation of our basic natural wealth of soil and timber must be promoted through sound soil-building, water-conservation and fire-prevention programs on a self-sustaining basis.

2. Farmers' equitable share of the national income must be secured through a modernized parity and obtained through fair market prices rather than by subsidies. Support prices are justified where necessary to assure consumers adequate supplies and producers a fair price.

3. We shall continue as in the past to encourage both marketing and purchasing cooperative farmer organizations, as the first reliance for adjusting and stabilizing markets of both producers and consumers.

4. The Grange supports efforts of the Council of Economic Advisors created by Congress for development of a "stock of remedies," for emergency actions in meeting economic dislocations and restoring an economy of balanced abundance.

5. We urge extension of the Marketing Agreements Act to include producers of commodities which can use it to an advantage in securing for consumers adequate supplies at reasonable prices, while at the same time protecting producers against seasonal market dislocations.

6. We favor use of marketing quotas, when approved by two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum, for preventing surpluses from creating market gluts; supported by a multiple-price system domestically for utilization of surpluses.

7. We favor expansion of international trade commodity agreement programs and the use of such devices as the Export Debenture Plan and Equalization Fee, for assuring American farmers a fair share of world markets, and the adoption of safeguards which will protect domestic producers from imports in such volume as to destroy the American market for American producers.

8. We favor establishment of a health program which would include preventive medicines; make adequate hospital and medical facilities available to all areas through cooperative efforts; and the estab-

lishment of a Federal Office of Nutrition to cooperate with state, local and private agencies in promoting improved diets.

9. We favor Federal and state guidance and assistance in the development of sound, long-range readjustment programs for areas where changes in agricultural production has created social or economic problems.

10. We urge consolidation and coordination of Federal agencies participating in the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act, in order to centralize authority, eliminate duplication, and obtain maximum efficiency. We recommend that each cooperating state appoint advisory committees patterned after the National Advisory Committee, to work with state agencies in developing sound research programs.

1947 Outlook

"Farmers may wonder why the 1947 farm production goals, in total, call for another year of production at near-wartime levels. But there are several good reasons for continuing heavy production in 1947. First, there is a strong domestic demand, stimulated by high industrial employment to catch up with the backlog of demand for industry's products. Second, many foreign countries are still critically short of food and other farm products which we can supply. Third, we need to build up the reserve supplies of many commodities depleted during the recent emergency. And, last, we must allow for the possibility of less favorable growing weather and lower yields than have prevailed in recent years."—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Legislature Convenes

The Executive Committee of the State Grange will meet in Raleigh within the next few days to review the legislative program of the organization. The Grange will be represented at Raleigh throughout the entire session of the 1947 General Assembly. We shall count on your full support towards helping with the program. Contact your county representatives at once and inform them about the program of the Grange. Let them know that we are counting on their full cooperation. If Grange members desire to communicate with State Grange officers regarding legislative measures, please call or write the Greensboro office where it will be promptly acknowledged. **GRANGE MASTERS SHOULD SEND US THEIR TELEPHONE NUMBERS OR INFORM US HOW THEY CAN BE REACHED BY TELEPHONE.** This information could be

of tremendous benefit in the event of legislative measures needing your immediate attention. A folder containing the legislative objectives of the Grange is now being prepared and will be forwarded to you within the next few days.

Youth Conference

Delegates from as far east as Wayne county and as far west as McDowell attended the winter Youth Conference at Guilford College. Richard Douthit, President, recommended a six-point program on health, churches, roads, schools, military conscription and soil conservation for the improvement of North Carolina and rural America. These points, all a part of the State Grange program, were approved and adopted by the young Grange members. John Walter Farlow, of Trinity Grange, newly elected President, announced that the officers, together with the State Grange Youth Committee, will announce plans for the summer camp at an early date.

Telephone Conference

The State Grange has worked consistently for the development of rural telephone service in North Carolina. A number of communities have been fortunate in securing telephone service during 1946 through the efforts of the Grange. We are making surveys to find out exactly how much progress has been made by the different companies and the plans for 1947. We have just had a conference with representatives of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company regarding their rural telephone development activities. Spokesmen for the company said, "Definite progress has been made this year in extending telephone service in rural areas. Despite the serious shortage of materials there was a gain during the first eleven months of this year of 29,624 rural telephones. This represents a 53.4 per cent increase. The Bell System, in cooperation with the National Rural Electrification Authority, is now formulating plans and contacts which it is hoped will offer a means of providing telephone service to some areas in which land line construction in the past has been impractical. Every means, including the new developments, will be utilized by Southern Bell to accomplish the job of serving rural North Carolina just as quickly as possible."

Good Health Program

By Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell

Agricultural work is a most hazardous occupation. In 1943, 4500 persons were killed on their jobs. Thousands were critically injured and needed emergency treatments. In the majority of cases, patients suffered unduly because hospital

(Continued on Page 17)

Farm Bureau . . .



Health Program and Enlarged Membership Organization Approved by State Board

The Officers, Board of Directors, and the State Business Advisory Committee of the North Carolina Farm Bureau met at the Sir Walter Hotel in Raleigh for the purpose of making plans for the State Convention to be held in Winston-Salem on February 2, 3, 4, 5, and to discuss important legislation coming up before the 1947 General Assembly.

Harry B. Caldwell, Secretary of the North Carolina Good Health Association, outlined the proposed Health Program in detail. He stated that the proposed program would cost approximately \$14,000,000, and that the 1947 general assembly would be requested to set aside about \$9,000,000 of this amount. In the open forum that followed it was evident that the board favored the objectives of the program, but they felt that it was a long range program and should be developed step by step in such a manner as to get maximum benefit out of the program and at the same time appropriate the money in such a way as not to jeopardize the financial structure of the state. The board of directors emphasized that the rural sections of the state that now feel the greatest need for hospital and health facilities should rightfully receive first consideration. The Farm Bureau Health committee consisting of Dr. L. M. Massey, Zebulon, chairman, Mrs. B. B. Everett, Palmyra; M. A. Morgan, Johnston; Carl T. Hicks, Greene, and Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Lenoir has set forth the position of the North Carolina Farm Bureau in the following resolution:

"The North Carolina Farm Bureau, realizing the extreme need for greater health care in North Carolina, hereby endorses the following recommendations of the Medical Care Commission of North Carolina as being most important and urges the legislature make it possible for them to put into effect in order named:

1. That one third of the cost of constructing the necessary hospitals and equipment for approved hospitals and Health Centers in the state so that every county may have either a hospital or one of more Health Centers.

2. Provide a loan fund to help worthy North Carolinians to study medicine.

3. Urge the promotion of voluntary or Blue Cross "Group Insurance" plans.

4. We also endorse: The expansion of the medical school of the University of North Carolina to a four (4) year school, for the training of Doctors, Nurses and Technicians, and the construction of a centralized hospital with such equipment as may be needed therefore, as the need arises and the financial structure of the state will permit."

R. Flake Shaw, Secretary of the State organization, then presented to the officers the need of an enlarged membership

Hicks, Eagles, Edwards and Shaw Obtain National Approval Of Quota Program

Hicks and Edwards of Greene, Eagles of Edgecombe, and Shaw of Guilford constituted the four horsemen from North Carolina who marched into the field crops conference at San Francisco and let it be known in no uncertain terms that the cotton, peanut, and tobacco farmers of North Carolina are solidly behind the quota and price support programs on these crops and we are here to fight for their continuance. They were singing this song largely to a committee from sections that do not need or favor this type of program because of the perishable nature of their commodities. They were talking to representatives from those sections of the country that had recently reversed themselves politically, largely due to the fact that the people generally were fed up on controls of all kinds.

The quartet demanded a retention of the basic features of control while empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to make adjustments commensurate with changed conditions and other factors bearing on control. We oppose any fundamental changes in our program, certainly before the expiration of the Steagall act which lasts for two years after the official closing of the war.

We in the South do not expect more than a reasonable price for our products, but we want to remind you that our per capita income is mighty low when we compare ourselves with you boys in the other

program in North Carolina. "As we go into 1947," said Shaw, "we face some of the greatest problems ever faced by the farmers of North Carolina. President Truman's official declaration of the cessation of hostilities means the termination of many of the price supports that we have on agricultural crops in 1948. Where we go in 1950 depends on our ability to build an organization in the next two years strong enough to defend the gains that we have made since 1932. We can not properly represent the greatest agricultural state in the South with only 25% of farmers in farm organizations. We must have at the earliest possible moment a minimum of 100,000 Farm Bureau members in this state. We cannot put on this enlarged program without additional help, so I am asking you today for an appropriation sufficient to set up three new Farm Bureau districts with headquarters at Raleigh, Greensboro, and Charlotte, for the purpose of coordinating this work."

The board of directors unanimously endorsed the enlarged membership program and authorized the Executive Committee upon recommendation of Mr. Shaw to hire the additional personnel.

sections of the country. We have in operation the only farm program that has ever worked for the South, and without which we will never be able to maintain a respectable standard of living.

The Tar Heels emphasized that the program on tobacco has not cost the government a cent. In this connection it was pointed out that the Reynolds Tobacco Company alone pays enough taxes to the government to build a Post-Office every day.

Shaw called on the crowd to help the tobacco industry by not smoking their cigarettes too long. Romeo Short of Arkansas, Chairman of the Field Crop Conference, commented humorously that "Men and worms are the only two ways that farmers can get rid of their tobacco." Lon Edwards replied that "If men will use enough tobacco they will get rid of the worms."

The prevailing good humor seemed to have its effect because the committee unanimously endorsed the following resolution offered by the North Carolina group:

"Whereas, flue-cured tobacco is different from other commodities in that it does not compete in any way with other crops and can be used for only one purpose; and

Whereas, its maximum use is **very limited**; and

(Continued on Page 13)

CHURCH RECREATION ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED IN WILSON, N. C.

The first church recreation association in the nation's history was organized recently in Wilson, N. C., when the first North Carolina Church Recreation Workshop and Conference was held at Atlantic Christian College on December 30-January 2.

Ministers, directors of religious education and lay leaders interested in recreation from churches all over the state attended the workshop, which was directed by Dr. Harold Dudley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilson, Chairman of the Recreation Committee of the North Carolina Council of Churches, Chairman of the Recreation Committee of the Wilson Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the sub-committee on Church Recreation.

The workshop was opened on Monday, December 30, and closed on Thursday, January 2, following lunch on that day. The workshop and conference are related to the North Carolina Recreation Commission and were sponsored by the sub-

committee of that group on Recreation, of which Dr. Dudley is Chairman.

The workshop gave instruction on theory and philosophy of play, but particularly in the practical field of music, folk dancing, social recreation and handicrafts.

The North Carolina Church Recreation Association was organized with an idea to get the churches more interested in the recreational program in the state.

On the staff at the session, besides Dr. Dudley, was a local group of instructors who have been preparing for the workshop for a year, including Miss Sadie Green, expert in the field of dramatics, a student of Fred Eastman, Chicago Theological Seminary.

Outstanding among those who served as instructors was Dave Burns, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, professor of physical education, Hamilton College, a native of Scotland. Mr. Burns is outstanding in the field of social recreation, and is known throughout Canada for his athletic prowess, his knowledge of the whole field of recreation, and his ability to teach the folk dances of Scotland. Also on the staff will be Miss Lydia Munroe, Director of Religious Education, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C., an expert in several fields of recreation but especially the handicrafts.

Cooperating in the Workshop and Conference was Dr. Harold D. Meyer, Chapel Hill, Director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission; the Rev. J. G. Phillips, Executive Secretary and Director of Youth Activities, the North Carolina Methodist Board of Education; the Rev. Ernest Arnold, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches; and Dr. H. S. Hilley, President of the Atlantic Christian College.

Members of the North Carolina Church Recreation Committee, besides the Chairman, follow: Dr. Carl M. Townsend, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh; the Rev. J. G. Phillips; Miss Elizabeth Oliver, Salisbury; the Rev. J. M. Mc-

Chesney, Goldsboro; the Rev. W. J. Andes of the Congregational Christian Church, Winston-Salem; Father Charles B. McLaughlin, Jacksonville; John E. Crowley, Charlotte; Ernest Neiman, Raleigh; the Rev. Theodore Perkins, the Friends, Winston-Salem; Miss Katherine Cole, Greensboro; and Allen E. Weatherford, Raleigh.

The U. S. farm plant is now valued at over 100 billion dollars, about 90 per cent more than in January, 1940.

Dairy Farming for Profit

(Continued from Page 7)

known facts—that the sooner our farmers go in on a larger scale for high-income diversification of our state's agricultural position by increasing dairying operations, the better off rural North Carolina will be from the standpoint of per capita income.

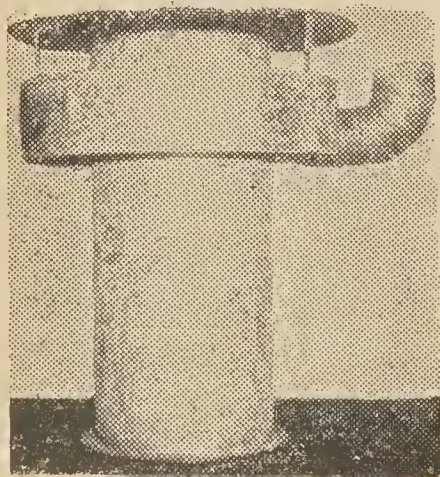
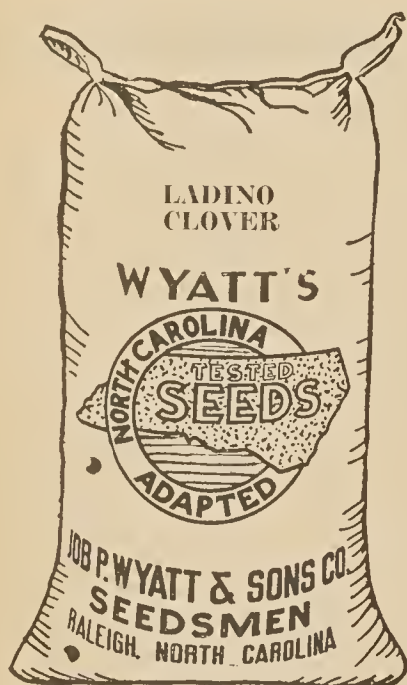
Too long many of our farmers have been followers of the vicious one-crop cotton farming system which has worn out our soil, depleted our natural soil resources, made costly fertilization an inevitable farm expense, and has brought the farmer, after all, only a few cents per pound of the total per pound cotton income.

Others of our agriculturists have put all their economic eggs in one basket, the tobacco basket, and have found that part of our agriculture to be a peak-and-valley industry, highly prosperous at times, but highly adverse at others.

Every such article as this should, in my opinion, include specific advice to the individual to whom it is directed.

Here is my specific advice for the farmer who is interested in getting into the high income operation of dairying. Don't jump into it unadvised. Your county agent will be glad to assist you in every possible way. Go to him with all your questions and requests for advice. He is always willingly at your service. Dairy field men are also available who will help and advise you. They will suggest proper methods for producing the most milk at the most economical cost. Finally, select the breed of cows best suited to the market you will serve.

I will venture to say that, after you have been in operation in the dairying field for two years, you will find that you have attained a greater degree of economic security than you previously enjoyed and that your accomplishments will have been attained with less effort and more pleasure.



THARRINGTON'S Master Oil Burning TOBACCO CURER

- Economical
- No Fumes
- No Smoke
- Easy to Operate
- Noiseless
- More Power
- Better Heat Spread
- Easy to Install

● SAFE

- LESS FIRE LOSS THAN ANY CURER ON THE MARKET

Orders Placed Now Can Be Guaranteed
Delivery by Curing Season

THARRINGTON and SONS
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Order Now—Avoid Rush
See Your Dealer

The Dairy Feed Situation

(Continued from Page 6)

If dairymen will do these things and then feed what grain they can grow, together with what can be secured from the market, a fair milk production can be secured and there need be no alarm over the feed situation this winter, although it may be rather acute. To let the present feed shortage cause a general reduction in the number of cows in this state would be indeed unfortunate when it is now necessary to import millions of pounds of milk annually into this state to meet fluid milk demands.

Farm Bureau Federation

(Continued from Page 11)

Whereas, it can be easily over produced; and

Whereas, the program since 1940 has had the support of 90% of the growers and has met all the legal requirements in the law in dealing with new growers and inconsistencies in dealing with adjustments in old growers; and

Whereas, the present program is designed to produce every pound of tobacco that the trade will stand at a fair price, and is fully democratic in every way,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we go on record as favoring the continuation of this law so long as it has the support of the legal majority of the growers required by the adjustment act."

Notice of Correction

Through an oversight in preparing the list of Directors of the North Carolina Meat Processors and Dealers Association, Inc., that appeared on pages 18 and 19 of our December Special Livestock Number, the name of Mr. George Ross, Senior Marketing Specialist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., was omitted.

Sources of Helpful Information

Information helpful to those planning rural industries may be obtained from many sources—best of all from those already operating such business enterprises. Some general sources of information are suggested below:

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina State Planning Board, Raleigh.

Felix A. Grisette, Managing Director.

Farmers' Cooperative Exchange, Inc., 121 E. Davie St., Raleigh.

M. G. Mann, General Manager.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Regional Office, State College, Raleigh.

Vance E. Swift, State Director.

North Carolina State College Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh.

Dr. I. O. Schaub, Director.

North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner.

T. E. Browne, State Director of Vocational Education, Raleigh.

Carolina Power and Light Co., Insurance Bldg., Raleigh.

Daniel E. Stewart, Assistant to Vice-President.

Duke Power Company, Greensboro.

Joe N. Howard, Agricultural Engineer. (For Agricultural Inquiries.)

Duke Power Company, Charlotte.

Marshall E. Lake, Manager, Mill Power Department. (For industrial inquiries.)

North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.

R. Bruce Etheridge, Director.

Tidewater Power Company, Wilmington.

George Conant, Industrial Development.

Virginia Electric & Power Co., Roanoke Rapids.

Nantahala Power Co., Franklin.

J. E. S. Thorpe, President.

State Association of REA Cooperative, Goldsboro.

Bill Jones, Chairman.

Let us quote you a price before buying your memorial work.

SOUTHERN MARBLE WORKS

Incorporated

LUMBERTON, N. C.



LANCASTER'S STOCKYARDS

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Auction Cattle and Hogs Every Friday

"Where Old Customers Stick and New Customers Become Regulars"

Always sufficient buyers to handle to the best advantage an unlimited number of both cattle and hogs. . . . Buyers know they can fill their needs on our sale.

J. T. WOOTEN, *Manager*

Farm Facts and Figures

FARM EQUIPMENT NEEDS CARE NOW

The critical scarcity of labor and the shortage of new farm machinery makes it all the more important that equipment now on the farms of North Carolina be protected from the winter weather and repaired for another season's work, says J. C. Ferguson, State College agricultural engineer.

"We are rapidly mechanizing farm operations," Ferguson states, "but unless these machines are properly repaired and preserved, expensive delays along with ineffective work and costly major repairs or replacements are sure to follow."

Pointing out that farmers of North Carolina are now operating approximately 30,000 farm tractors, 5,000 combines and many thousands of pieces of less expensive equipment, Ferguson maintains that such an investment deserves attention "if we are to reap the full benefit of mechanized farming."

Such machines as harrows, mowers, planters, grain drills and the less expensive plows, cultivators and hand tools should be collected and stored, he urges, adding that a coat of paint, oil or other rust-preventing material will add to the life and efficient operation of them during the rush of planting and harvesting next year.

While machines are in storage is the ideal time to order replacement parts, Ferguson reminds operators. He says that although parts are becoming more plentiful, they are still critical items, and farmers who put off such repairs until the machines are needed, may be held up by costly delays.

LOTS OF CORN — GOOD CORN

Last year's corn crop is not only the largest on record in quantity, but the average of quality was unusually high in almost every part of the country. This was emphasized in the November crop report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. October, generally, proved an almost ideal season for maturing corn. "Nearly all late corn matured without frost damage," said the report. This contrasted sharply with 1945 when frost struck early and there were quantities of "soft corn" which gave serious concern. Growers needed to make use of this corn during the winter, since it would not keep well.

"All corn was safe from frost on November 1," the report commented. But not as much had been husked as was expected. Farmers, in many cases, were actually waiting for a frost, which would help to speed the drying of the corn. Mechanical

corn pickers are increasing in number and machines work best when both the corn and the corn field are dry. In October many of the fields were moist in the Corn Belt, as were the corn plants.

"Quality in all the Corn Belt States except South Dakota is considerably above average," the report notes. Other areas fared well. "In the Northeast, October weather was unusually favorable . . . Production in this group of States is the largest since 1925." With the exception of 1945 the South Atlantic States are husking the biggest corn crop since 1921." And, "The South Central group of States is harvesting the largest crop since 1942."

FARM ENGINEERING

Discussing the world's need for more food, and the outstanding part played by farm mechanization in the United States in meeting wartime requirements, Arthur W. Turner of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in charge of agricultural engineering research, asks two questions: "Will this demand for more food be met by further mechanization?" and "Can other nations increase their production in the same way?"

His answer to these questions is: "Not by mechanization alone."

Mechanization, as we know it in the United States, he says is more than just replacing hand methods with machines in crop production. It is agricultural engineering—applying engineering principles to agriculture in soil conservation, in farm buildings including both animal shelters and grain storages, and the efficient use of electric energy as well as other power and machinery—all of which depend on each other through management and are part of what, for lack of a better term, has been called farm mechanization.

PASTURES AND ROUGHAGES

Improved pastures, properly fertilized, yield up to two or three times as much green feed of better quality as those not fertilized. Clovers and other legumes are ideal to supplement grass and make a longer grazing season. Systematic rotation of pastures increases the yield and quality of feed, while mowing of weed-infested pastures is important.

Too-heavy grazing of spring pastures will reduce their value, but Southern pastures heavily seeded to clover should be grazed early to permit growth of native grass. Early grazing of blue grass aids clover growth.

Temporary pastures provide valuable supplemental grazing. Sudan grass makes excellent grazing in late spring and summer months. For best results, it should be planted in rows and pastures divided to

permit alternate grazing. Sudan has the highest grazing value when about 18 inches tall. If grazing does not prevent Sudan from heading, it should be mowed for hay or silage. Small grains provide good winter grazing, as does rye grass. Good winter pasture combinations include crimson clover with barley, oats or rye grass; and oats and vetch. Dairymen should obtain specific pasture recommendations for their locality from the County Agent, Vocational Agriculture Teacher or Soil Conservation Service.

When grasses or clovers are "sappy" and "watery," cows need hay, cotton-seed hulls or other dry roughage, to prevent scouring, even when on well-improved pasture that enables cows to "fill" in 2 or 3 hours grazing. A mineral mixture and granulated salt, free choice, should be available in a sheltered trough.—National Cottonseed Products Association.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

On January 1, 1946, there were 79,791,000 head of cattle in the United States. This is almost 2,500,000 head below the all-time record number shown on January 1, 1944. It is interesting to note that there is now a considerable change in the thinking relative to the number of cattle which can be carried in this country with the expectation of reasonably good prices. You will recall that a dozen years or so ago from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 head was generally accepted as a maximum number above which it would be difficult to maintain fair prices. Now it is quite generally believed that numbers should not be reduced below 75,000,000 head and some officials of the federal government have expressed the belief that around 77,000,000 head is a fairly safe number.

ALFALFA NEEDS ANNUAL FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS

"Although good stands in the beginning are essential to success with alfalfa, these stands will be of short duration unless the fields are given good attention," declares Dr. T. B. Hutcheson of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. "The first requirement is to repeat applications of plant food made annually just before growth starts in the spring. Annual applications of 700 pounds or more of 0-12-12 or 2-12-12 fertilizer with 10 pounds of borax to the acre will usually profitably increase yields and lengthen the life of the stands. Such treatments on experimental fields have kept the stands thick and vigorous for 10 to 12 years."

The night droppings from 100 hens amount to about two tons a year. This represents considerable fertilizing value and should be saved. Nitrogen in the manure can be saved by spreading one to two pounds of 20 percent superphosphate twice a week over the droppings from each 100 hens.

RULES FOR REDUCING TURKEY LOSSES

By MORLEY A. JULL

University of Maryland
and Author of Poultry Husbandry
and Poultry Breeding

Keep adult turkeys away from poults.
Keep turkeys away from chickens of all ages.

Always remember that most turkey diseases are filth-borne.

Use hatching eggs from pullcrumpassed or pullorum-clean flocks.

Disinfect and fumigate incubators against pullorum disease, omphalitis, and other diseases.

Hatch poults in separate incubators and incubator room from chicks.

Thoroughly clean and disinfect brooder house before using.

Place a pan with disinfectant outside the brooder house.

Avoid overcrowding, especially as poults grow.

Avoid overheating and chilling.

Visit brooder house nightly for first 4 or 5 nights.

Have patience in teaching poults to learn to eat and drink.

Use type of feeder and waterer that will prevent feed and water contamination.

Keep litter as dry as possible at all times.

Put feeders and waterers on wire or slat platforms.

Use sunporches attached to brooder house for first 8 weeks.

Avoid as far as possible carrying disease organisms from adult turkeys and from chickens to the turkey brooder houses.

Disinfect coops and crates every time they are used.

Feed well-balanced diet, especially with respect to certain vitamins.

Either rear poults in sunporches or on clean ground not used for 2 years.

On range, move feeders and waterers frequently and keep poults away from droppings under roosts.

Clean and disinfect water containers regularly.

Rotate flock from yard to yard or to different acres in field.

Be sure range is well drained and has no stagnant water.

Do everything possible to prevent soil contamination.

Provide plenty of shade to prevent heat prostration.

Avoid as far as possible carrying disease organisms to the range.

Burn all dead birds or bury them in fields that will not be used by turkeys for over 2 years.

In case of an outbreak of disease, consult a veterinarian or an official of the State Livestock Sanitary Service.



TURKEY MORTALITY IS TOO EXPENSIVE

Dead turkeys pay no bills: in fact, they are inclined to run up some pretty costly bills of their own.

Prof. R. S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College, in making this point, stressed that not only does the producer suffer the loss of the poult itself when it does, but he also loses the overhead cost of feeding and raising it to the time of its death.

The future of the turkey industry in North Carolina, which is well on its way to becoming an important part of the farm business, will depend more and more upon how efficiently turkey producers can run their enterprises. Not least among the points contributing to efficiency is high livability among the turkeys started, Dearstyne says.

Two factors determine the livability of turkeys, breeding and management, tests run at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station have shown.

Breeding factors are already pretty well established when the producer buys his poults. There is little he can do except protect himself by buying poults from a hatchery that he knows conducts careful breeding practices.

However, once the poults are bought, management enters the picture. Management depends entirely upon the producer, Dearstyne says. He lists as important to good management: a well balanced diet for the poults, which must contain, in ample supply, all the food factors necessary for the birds' growth; carefully controlled ventilation in the turkey house; a temperature that is kept at the right level at all times; an ample number of water containers for the size of the flock; and the maintenance of the sanitation of the house.

A large percentage of the turkey mortality in flocks is brought about because the grower failed in one or more of these factors of management, Dearstyne says, and additional numbers of birds fall prey

to contagious diseases because their vitality has been lowered through poor management.

POULTRY FLOCKS PAY WHEN MANAGED WELL

Well-managed poultry flocks are paying good dividends to North Carolina farmers in spite of high feed costs, say county agents in their reports to Extension officials of State College.

In Stanly County, Assistant Agent V. A. Huneycutt tells about flocks producing from 55 to 80 per cent, adding that this is unusual because the birds started laying early in the summer. Many poultrymen say they are able to more than double feed costs when production is high and eggs are selling for 50 cents or more a dozen.

Huneycutt says that most of the farmers in Stanly County who are producing their own grain have a good supply on hand now that will net them a greater cash income from their flocks even if egg prices should drop.

Five poultrymen in Gaston County have made an average labor return above feed costs of \$4.71 per layer. They are: D. A. Kiser, Bessemer City, Route 2; Edward Golner, Stanly; W. C. Ford, Bessemer City, Route 1; F. M. Speagle, Dallas, Route 1; and George Stowe, Clover, S. C., Route 1.

While the average bird lays about 100 eggs a year, the average of those who kept "Flock Records" in Gaston County this year was 201 eggs per bird. W. F. Parker, assistant farm agent, attributes much of this difference to good housing, feeding and management, along with better chicks to begin with, for which they paid about ten cents more apiece.

Farm Agent H. L. Cooke says that more than a hundred Camden County farmers are receiving from a few dollars up to five hundred dollars monthly income from poultry at the present time. They are now getting from 60 to 65 cents a dozen for eggs, he reports.

THE MORE HENS LAY THE MORE THEY PAY

Stressing the importance of maintaining a laying flock of highly productive hens, C. F. Parrish, in charge of Poultry for the State College Extension Service, announced that a recent summary of state farm demonstration flocks indicates that hens laying less than 140 eggs a year netted the owner \$.48, while birds producing 200 or more averaged \$4.76 labor profit.

"The difference between these two averages," Mr. Parrish said, "is the difference between good management and bad management—between good-feeding and poor feeding."

Pointing to the old, widely-proved axiom of the poultry industry, "The more

they lay—the more they pay!," Mr. Parrish said that good flock management, proper feeding and frequent culling must be observed or the farmer will find himself providing his hens with free board and room.

Taking another look at the summaries, hens laying from 140 to 160 eggs a year averaged \$1.62 labor profit over all costs; from 160 to 180, \$2.88; and from 180 to 200, \$4.23.

These averages represent the records of 43 farms demonstration flock owners for one year, Mr. Parrish said.

BETTER CHICKS FOR BROILERS NEEDED

North Carolina broiler producers need a strain of birds with white or light-colored plumage, birds that are full feathered at five weeks of age, and those that are almost free of pin feathers at 12 weeks of age, Dr. T. C. Byerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told poultrymen at the recent Charlotte meeting.

He pointed out that broiler chickens should weigh at least three pounds at 12 weeks of age and that this growth should not require more than 10 pounds of feed.

"Research on the efficiency of the broiler producer himself is greatly needed," Dr. Byerly said. "A recent study in another state showed that the cash costs of producing live broilers varied more than 10 cents a pound among 40 producers. All of the poultrymen used feed and chicks from the same source."

This statement by Dr. Byerly has its counterpart in the results of pullet production by 4-H Club members in the contests sponsored by the State College Extension Service and the Sears Roebuck Foundation. All chicks in a county contest were delivered by the same breeder and on the same day. When 12 representative pullets from each of the flocks were sold on the same day, some of the pullets had been laying for a month while other chicks weighed only about two and one-half pounds.

While pedigree breeders have strains that meet several of the requirements for better broilers, Dr. Byerly suggested that it is now time to combine all of the desirable characteristics in a single strain, or in two or more strains which will yield broilers of the desired type through crossbreeding.

POULTRY FLOCKS FURNISH EXCELLENT FERTILIZER

Professor Roy Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at State College, says that poultry droppings make one of the best manures found on the farm, if they are properly cared for.

A number of Tar Heel farmers in the various corn contests used poultry manure to obtain higher yields this year and they

USDA Starts Newcastle Disease Diagnosis and Control

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is extending its program to control Newcastle disease, a virus disease of poultry, with the construction of an isolation laboratory in Washington, D. C., and by aiding state agencies to establish local diagnostic laboratories for identification of the malady.

The Bureau of Animal Industry will use the isolation laboratory to further its experiments with the virus of the Newcastle disease, and the laboratory is being especially constructed to provide facilities for strict isolation of infected birds.

When finished this laboratory will consist of two inner rooms isolated by vestibule entrances so that disinfection safeguards will be possible for protection of the laboratory against outside influences and the exterior from possible escape of the virus.

As more adequate diagnostic facilities are needed in the States to determine the extent of the disease, the Bureau and the cooperating agricultural experiment stations are assisting the State agencies in establishing laboratories for diagnostic purposes. An outline of laboratory procedure and equipment required for diagnosis

has been prepared, and regional schools for teaching laboratory operators are being established throughout the country under the direction of Dr. Carl Brandly, with the first one of these held recently at the University of Wisconsin.

With proper diagnosis and control measures, the disease may be kept from reaching alarming proportions here, Bureau pathologists believe. The existing national committee on Newcastle disease has recommended bans on live poultry shows. By September 16, livestock sanitary officials in 13 States had issued orders banning such shows for the season or until the full extent of the disease in the country is better known. The States which have eliminated live poultry exhibitions up to that date are Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, and Utah. Delaware has requested that poultry shows be dispensed with voluntarily.

Fertile eggs are now being used mainly in making the diagnosis. Chick embryos in the eggs will serve as culture media for growing disease virus, by means of which either positive or negative reactions will be obtained.

all agree with Professor Dearstyne's statement.

Here are some of his suggestions for saving the manure. Put superphosphate, preferably the granular type, on the dropping boards at the rate of about 5 pounds per week for 100 birds. The superphosphate on the moist manure helps to slow up the loss of nitrogen and, of course, increases its phosphate content, which is a good point to be remembered.

Second, a little hydrated lime on the floor of the poultry house will help to make the litter dry and keep down odors. Some of this lime can be added to the damp manure and this too will help in preventing a breakdown of the manure and a loss of nitrogen.

Nitrogen is easily lost from chicken manure but the use of the superphosphate and the hydrated lime will easily correct the situation to a large extent.

ANNUAL MEETING OF N. C. GUERNSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The next Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Guernsey Breeders Association, according to announcement given to **The Carolina Farmer** by Secretary Dr. Wm. Moore, will be held at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C., on February 13, 1947. Matters pertaining to the dairy industry in general and the Guernsey breed in particular will be discussed at this meeting.

TIME MARCHES ON

I used to be an idler when I worked all by myself,

Lo, I found I had a partner just lying on the shelf.

One day I called him down and said, look here my man,

I'm going to take you on and by hecky here's my plan.

Now there's sixty mighty minutes in each hour of the day,

If I ever catch you idling, I'll put you on your way,

For time marches on, better time it by the clock,

It'll never stop a'ticking but just say tick, tock.

Better take it by the forelock, a'fore it gets away,

It's always got a partner that it pays by the day.

Just get your samples ready and make a peppy talk,

If you don't a'make a sale, by gosh, you'll have to walk.

I wouldn't be a quitter but just whistle to yourself,

If the good days' slow a'comin, don't lie up on the shelf,

For time's a mighty master if you stay right on the block,

For as it marches on, you'll catch it by the clock.

—Raynor

NEW BOOK

"The Production of Tobacco"

By W. W. Garner, Ph.D.

This is the first authoritative and comprehensive book on tobacco production and the various problems of the whole tobacco industry published in several decades. Dr. Garner was placed in charge of tobacco investigation for the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1908 and today is the foremost authority in the field. Well written, scientific and complete, the book supplies the needs of students, growers and manufacturers, and gives a highly readable, well-illustrated account of every phase of the industry.

The book contains 516 pages, with 81 illustrations. It is published by The Blakiston Company, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia 5, Pa., and is priced at \$4.50.

A Book for Every Key Man in the Tobacco Industry

PART I

Botanical relations and growth characteristics of the tobacco plant and the complex problem of classification of leaf tobacco on the basis of type, grade, and quality as related to its utilization in manufacture.

Chapter Headings: The Tobacco Plant and Its Product; Commercial Leaf Tobacco; History of the Tobacco Industry; Present Distribution of Production in the United States.

PART II

Applied tobacco production in all its phases, with emphasis on the comparative requirements, conditions, and procedures applying to the several classes and types of leaf tobacco.

Chapter Headings: General Principles of Tobacco Culture; Tobacco Varieties; Soils and Cropping Systems for Tobacco; Fertilization of the Tobacco Crop; The Seed Bed or Plant Bed; Transplanting; Field Care of the Crop, Harvesting; Curing the Leaf; Grading and Marketing; Production Costs and Profits; Tobacco Production in Other Lands; Tobacco Diseases and Their Control; Insect Pests of Tobacco and Their Control.

PART III

The theory of production and the findings of agronomic, physiological, biochemical, and genetic research bearing on the further improvement of existing strains.

Chapter Headings: Morphological, Anatomical and Chemical Characteristics; Elements of Quality in Tobacco and Factors Influencing Them; Mineral Nutrition of Tobacco; Characteristics of Tobacco Soils; Climate, Weather, Cultural Practices in Relation to Yield and Quality; Curing, Fermentation and Aging of Tobacco; Chemical Composition and Rela-

North Carolina's Number One Plan—The Good Health Plan



This cartoon was contributed to the North Carolina Good Health Association by Frank H. Willard, creator of the nationally known Moon Mullins comic strip. It is another in the series of cartoons by noted artists designed to stimulate public interest in North Carolina's health problem and to publicize the Medical Care Commission's Good Health Plan which is being offered as a solution to the problem.

tion to Type and Quality; Tobacco Genetics and Breeding; Tobacco Manufactures; Bibliography.

Without reservation The Carolina Farmer recommends this book to anyone interested in the subject of tobacco, and especially to every county agent's office and vocational school library in the tobacco area of the Carolinas. It is useful as a reference book and gives a most interesting portrayal of the history and development of tobacco growing.

Grange Gleanings

(Continued from Page 10)

facilities were not available or a doctor could not be reached immediately.

Many rural patients die of pneumonia each year, despite the wonderful new drugs, (sulfa and penicillin), because they do not have access to doctors and hospitals and only received antiquated home treatment.



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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

'North Carolina's Number One Need Is Good Health'

With this slogan as a battle cry, the North Carolina Good Health Association is tackling one of the biggest problems in state history—the problem of health.

For skeptics and critics who question the claim that Good Health in North Carolina's number one need, leaders of the program are armed with frightening facts.

These facts have been gathered by state and national health experts. They say a mouthful.

For example—In number of doctors per 100,000 population, North Carolina, the 11th largest state and the 5th most rapidly growing, ranks 45th in the nation. Only three—South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama—have relatively fewer doctors.

North Carolina has less than one doctor for each 1,000 people. Medical experts say a minimum of three doctors for every 1,000 people is mandatory to assure even the thinnest protection against disease. The state has normally 2,300 active doctors, but 1,300 more are needed to meet the standard minimum. There are only 144 Negro doctors in the state to serve a million Negro people. If Negro doctors are to serve Negro people, North Carolina needs 850 more of them.

In 1940, North Carolina ranked 42nd among the states in hospital beds per 1,000 population.

Reason for this is not hard to see. The modern doctor requires hospital facilities. He, therefore, establishes his practice in urban centers where adequate hospital facilities are available.

North Carolina today has 128 general hospitals. In order to bring the state average up to four beds per 1,000 population, 6,000 additional hospital beds must be had.

Thirty-four counties have no hospital beds. Thirty-one counties have less than two beds per 1,000 population. Thirty-one other counties have from two to four beds per 1,000 population. Only four counties have more than four beds per 1,000 population.

At least 20 of the 34 counties without hospitals are large enough to require a 50-bed hospital and all of the others are large enough for health clinics having from 10 to 25 beds.

Negro hospital facilities are seriously inadequate. There are 1,665 general hospital beds for Negroes in the state; 2,450 more are needed to meet the recommended minimum of four beds per 1,000 people.

What can the people of North Carolina do to remedy this situation? Plenty, says Dr. I. G. Greer, distinguished head of the Baptist Orphanage in Thomasville and president of the Good Health Association.

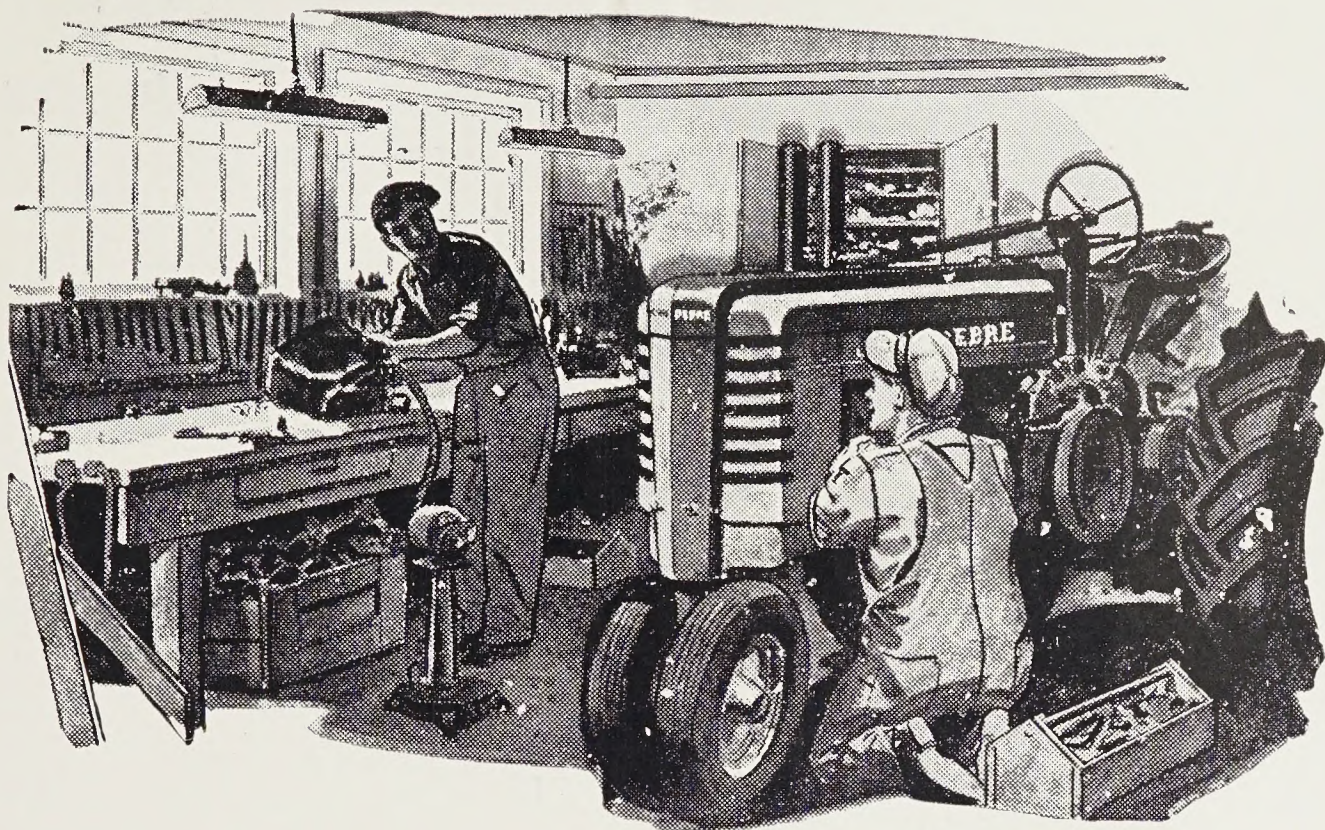
Organized eight months ago at a meeting of 200 state leaders in Thomasville, the Good Health Association has these objectives: (1) for State assistance in the care of indigent sick; (2) for state assistance in building or enlarging local

hospitals and establishing and equipping rural health centers; (3) for a medical education loan fund to help worthy North Carolina young men and women who pledge themselves to practice in a rural community for four years; (4) for the expansion of the two-year medical school of the University of North Carolina into a standard four-year school with a central teaching hospital; (5) for special study and provision for the medical education of Negroes; and (6) for the promotion of voluntary group insurance plans.



Leaders of more than 40 different medical, civic, agricultural, religious, and educational groups met in Durham recently and adopted a resolution endorsing the state-wide Good Health Plan of the Medical Care Commission in its entirety. The resolution also urged the N. C. Legislature, meeting in January, to appropriate full funds needed to effectuate the program. The health plan, which is designed primarily to aid people of the rural areas of the state, was outlined at the meeting by Harry B. Caldwell, of Greensboro, former master of the State Grange and present executive secretary of the N. C. Good Health Association. Shown here is a view of the speaker's table. Shown are, left to right, Ben Cone of Greensboro, textile manufacturer and member of the Good Health Association's executive committee; Hyman Battle, of Rocky Mount, textile manufacturer and member of the Good Health Association's executive committee; Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, editor of the *Progressive Farmer* magazine and chairman of the original Commission named by Governor Broughton to survey the state's health needs; Dr. I. G. Greer, of Thomasville, superintendent of the Baptist Orphanage and president of the Good Health Association; Wilkins P. Horton, of Pittsboro, former Lieutenant-Governor and probable gubernatorial candidate in 1948; Judge Henry L. Stevens, of Warsaw, regional chairman of the Good Health Association; Senator-Elect William B. Umstead, of Durham, named by Governor Cherry to fill the unexpired term of U. S. Senator Josiah Bailey; E. Y. Floyd, of Raleigh, director of the Plant Food Council of North Carolina and Virginia; and Dr. William Coppridge, of Durham, president of the Medical Society of North Carolina.

Shown at the table in the foreground are E. L. Sandefur, of Winston-Salem (with back to camera), regional director of the C.I.O.; Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell, of Greensboro, master of the State Grange; W. W. Andrews, of Goldsboro, chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Grange; M. G. Mann, of Raleigh, manager of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association and the North Carolina Farmers Cooperative Exchange; and J. M. Pickler, of New London, president of the State Farm and Farm Women's Convention. The three other persons at the table are not identified.



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